VI. *A Demonſtration of the* 11*th Propoſition of Sir* Iſaac Newton's *Treatiſe of* Quadratures. *By Mr.* Benjamin Robins.

THIS Propoſition conſiſts of two Parts: The firſt is as follows.

Let there be any Curve ADI, whoſe Abſciſſe AB ſhall be denoted by z, and its Ordinate BD by y; which may be related in any manner to the Abſciſſe. And calling this the firſt Curve, let other Curves AEK, AFL, AGM, AHN, *&c.* be formed to the common Abſciſſe AB, or z, by making the Ordinate BE of the ſecond Curve always equal to the Area ABD of the firſt divided by Unity; the Ordinate BF of the third equal to the Area ABE of the ſecond divided by Unity; the Ordinate BG of the fourth equal to the Area ABF of the third divided by Unity; and ſo on continually. Suppoſe now, that other Curves AOS, APT, AQV, ARW, be deſcribed to the ſame common Abſciſſe AB or z; in which Curves the Ordinate BO of the Curve AOS ſhall be equal to zy, the Ordinate BP of the Curve APT equal z^2y, the Ordinate BQ of the Curve AQV equal to z^3y, the Ordinate BR of the Curve ARW equal to z^4y, *&c.* And let the whole Area ACI be denoted by A, the Area ACS by B, the Area ACT by C, the Area ACV by D, the Area ACW by E, *&c.* Then the Series of Curves ADI, AEK, AFL, AGM, AHN are thus meaſured:

The

The Area of the first Curve ADI is $=A$
——of the second AEK is $=zA-B$
——of the third AFL $=\frac{zzA-2zB+C}{2}$
——of the fourth AGM $=\frac{z^3A-3z^2B+3zC+D}{6}$
——of the fifth AHN $=\frac{z^4A-4z^3B+6z^2C-4zD+E}{24}$

and so on perpetually. Here in all the Curves following the first, the Index of the highest Power of z is always the Number which expresses the Distance of the Curve from the first, and afterwards decreases regularly by Unity; the first Term is multiplied into A, the second into B, the third into C, the fourth into D, and so on; the Coefficients are the same as in a Binomial raised to the highest Power of z, and the Divisor is so many Terms of this Progression $1\times2\times3\times4\times5\times6$ &c. as is express'd by a Number equal to the highest Index of z. Otherwise supposing n to represent the Distance of the Curve to be measured from the first; then the Area sought will be found by extending $\overline{z-1}|^n$ into a Series, and multiplying the first Term by A, the second by B, the third by C, the fourth by D, &c. and dividing the whole by $n\times\overline{n-1}\times\overline{n-2}$ &c. continued to Unity.

SECOND PART.

Supposing the first, second, third, &c. Curves to be the same as before: Let t denote the whole Abscisse AC, and put x for BC: Then describe the Curves CXA, CYA, CZA, CΓA, where BX shall be equal to xy, BY $=x^2y$, BZ $=x^3y$, BΓ $=x^4y$, &c. This being done, and in the Series of Curves CIDA,

 CXA,

CXA, CYA, CZA, CΓA, &c. the first Area CIDA being put equal to P, the second CXA equal to Q, the third CYA=R, the fourth CZA=S, the fifth CΓA=T, &c. the whole Areas of the aforesaid Series of Curves are also determin'd as follows.

The first AIC=P
The second AKC=Q
The third ALC=$\frac{1}{2}$ R
The fourth AMC=$\frac{1}{6}$ S
The fifth ANC=$\frac{1}{24}$ T.

Here the Area's P,Q,R,S,T are divided by Numbers produced by multiplying as many Terms of this Series 1×2×3×4×5 &c. together, as in the former Case.

Demonstration of the First Part.

Let the Area ABD be denoted by *a*, the Area ABO by *b*, ABP by *c*, ABQ by *d*, and ABK by *e*. Then it is evident, that

The Fluxion of the Area ABD is $=\dot{z}\times BD=\dot{z}y=\dot{a}$
The Fluxion of the Area ABO is $=\dot{z}\times BO=\dot{z}zy=\dot{b}$
The Fluxion of the Area ABP is $=\dot{z}\times BP=\dot{z}z^2y=\dot{c}$
&c. &c.

Hence

$z\times\dot{a}$ is $(=\dot{z}zy)=\dot{b}$

$z^2\times\dot{a}$ is $(=\dot{z}z^2y)=z\dot{b}=\dot{c}$

$z^3\times\dot{a}$ is $(=\dot{z}z^3y)=z^2\dot{b}=z\dot{c}=\dot{d}$.

Or generally,

$z^n\times\dot{a}=z^{n-1}\times\dot{b}=z^{n-2}\times\dot{c}=z^{n-3}\times\dot{d}$, &c.

Now

Now as $\dot{z} \times$ ABD or $\dot{z} \times a$ is = Fluxion of ABE, if you add to the firſt Part $z \times \dot{a}$ $(= \dot{z} z y)$ and its Equal $\dot{b}$ to the other Part, it follows, that

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \dot{z} \times a \\ + z \times \dot{a} \end{array}\right\} = \text{Fluxion of ABE} + \dot{b}$$

And taking the Fluents
$z \times a$ = ABE $+ b$ or ABE $= z \times a - b$; and when z or AB becomes = AC, then ABE becomes ACK, and a and b become A and B; therefore ACK is $= z \times \text{A} - \text{B}$.

Again, The Ordinate BF of the next Curve is equal to ABE, which has been proved equal to $z \times a - b$. Conſequently the Fluxion of ABF is $= \dot{z} z a - \dot{z} b$; and if you add to the firſt Part of this Equation $\frac{1}{2} z^2 \times \dot{a} - \dot{z} b$ $(= \frac{1}{2} z^2 \dot{z} y - \dot{z} z^2 y = - \frac{1}{2} \dot{z} z^2 y)$ and its Equal $- \frac{1}{2} \dot{c}$ on the other, it follows, that

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \dot{z} z a - \dot{z} b \\ + \frac{1}{2} z z \dot{a} - z \dot{b} \end{array}\right\} = \text{Fluxion of ABF} - \tfrac{1}{2} \dot{c}.$$

And taking the Fluents
$\frac{1}{2} z^2 a - z b = \text{ABF} - \frac{1}{2} c$; or by tranſpoſing $\text{ABF} = \frac{z^2 a - 2 z b + c}{2}$; or ſuppoſing z equal to AC, $\text{ACL} = \frac{z^2 \text{A} - 2 z \text{B} + \text{C}}{2}$.

The Ordinate BG is equal to ABF, which has been proved equal to $\frac{z^2 a - 2 z b + c}{2}$: Therefore the Fluxion of ABG is equal to $\frac{\dot{z} z^2 a - 2 \dot{z} z b + \dot{z} c}{2}$

And

And adding $\frac{1}{6} z^3 a - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \dot{b} + \frac{1}{2} z \dot{c}$ $(= \frac{1}{6} \dot{z} z^3 y - \frac{1}{2} \dot{z} z^3 y + \frac{1}{2} \dot{z} z^3 y = \frac{1}{6} \dot{z} z^3 y)$ on one ſide, and its Equal $\frac{1}{6} \dot{d}$ on the other, it will be

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \dot{z} z^2 a - \dot{z} z b + \frac{1}{2} \dot{z} c \\ + \frac{1}{6} z^3 \dot{a} - \frac{1}{2} z^2 \dot{b} + \frac{1}{2} z \dot{c} \end{array}\right\} = \text{Fluxion of } ABG + \tfrac{1}{6} \dot{d}$$

And taking the Fluents

$\frac{1}{6} z^3 a - \frac{1}{2} z^2 b + \frac{1}{2} z c = ABG + \frac{1}{6} d$; and tranſpoſing, $ABG = \frac{z^3 a - 3 z^2 b + 3 z c - d}{6}$; or ſuppoſing z equal to AC; then $ACM = \frac{z^3 A - 3 z^2 B + 3 z C - D}{6}$.

In the ſame manner the Fluxion of *ABH* is equal to $\frac{\dot{z} z^3 a - 3 \dot{z} z^2 b + 3 \dot{z} z c - \dot{z} d}{6}$; and adding on one ſide $\frac{1}{24} z^4 \dot{a} - \frac{1}{6} z^3 \dot{b} + \frac{1}{4} z^2 \dot{c} - \frac{1}{6} z \dot{d}$, and its Equal $- \frac{1}{24} \dot{e}$ on the other, it becomes

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{6} \dot{z} z^3 a - \frac{3}{6} \dot{z} z^2 b + \frac{3}{6} \dot{z} z c - \frac{1}{6} \dot{z} d \\ + \frac{1}{24} z^4 \dot{a} - \frac{1}{6} z^3 \dot{b} + \frac{1}{4} z^2 \dot{c} - \frac{1}{6} z \dot{d} \end{array}\right\} = \text{Fluxion of } ABH - \tfrac{1}{24} \dot{e}$$

And taking the Fluents

$\frac{1}{24} z^4 a - \frac{1}{6} z^3 b + \frac{1}{4} z^2 c - \frac{1}{6} z b = ABH - \frac{1}{24} e$: therefore $ABH = \frac{z^4 a - 4 z^3 b + 6 z^2 c - 4 z d + e}{24}$;

Or $ACN = z^4 A - 4 z^3 B + 6 z^2 C - 4 z D + E$, ſuppoſing z equal to AC. In like manner you may proceed to meaſure any of theſe Curves: and you will always find their Value the ſame as is expreſſed in the Propoſition.

Demonſtration of the Second Part.

Suppoſe any Curve whoſe Diſtance from the firſt is denoted by n; then the Curve whoſe Abſciſſe is BC or x, and its Ordinate $x^n y$ divided by $n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3}$ &c. continu'd to Unity will be equal to it, when x is equal to AC or t.

It is evident, that when the Areas ABD, ABO, ABP, ABQ, ABR, *&c.* decreaſe, the Areas BCID, BCSO, BCTP, BCVQ, BCWR increaſe reſpectively; and conſequently the Decrements of the Areas ABD, ABO, ABP, *&c.* or their Fluxions with a negative Sign, are the Increments or Fluxions of the Areas BCID, BCSO, BCTP,&c. that is, calling the Area BCID, α; the Area BCSO, β; the Area BCTP, γ; BCVQ, δ; BCWR, ϵ: then $\dot\alpha = -\dot a$, $\dot\beta = -\dot b$, $\dot\gamma = -\dot c$, $\dot\delta = -\dot d$, $\dot\epsilon = -\dot e$.

Now the Fluxion of the Curve, whoſe Abſciſſe is $= x$, or BC, and its Ordinate $= x^n y$ is $\dot x x^n y$; that is, equal to $\dot x y \times \overline{t-z}|^n$; x being $= t - z$; or ſince the Increment of x, or $\dot x$ is equal to the Decrement of z, or $-\dot z$, the Fluxion of the ſame Curve is equal to $-\dot z y \times \overline{t-z}|^n = -\dot z y$ in $t^n - n \times t^{n-1} z + n \times \frac{n-1}{2} t^{n-2} \times z^2$ &c. $= -t^n \dot z y + n t^{n-1} \dot z z y - n \times \frac{n-1}{2} t^{n-2} \dot z z^2 y$, &c.

that is, $= t^n \times -\dot a - n t^{n-1} \times -\dot b + n \times \frac{n-1}{2} t^{n-2} \times -\dot c$, &c.

or $= t^n \dot\alpha - n t^{n-1} \dot\beta + n \times \frac{n-1}{2} t^{n-2} \dot\gamma$, &c. and taking the Fluents, the Area of the Curve, whoſe Abſciſſe is x, or BC, and Ordinate $x^n y$, is equal to $t^n \alpha - n t^{n-1} \beta + n \times \frac{n-1}{2} t^{n-2} \gamma$ &c. But when x is equal

to

to AC, then α, β, γ, &c. will be equal to A, B, C, &c. as is very evident; consequently the Area of the Curve whose Abscisse is x, and Ordinate $x^n y$, when x is = AC, is $t^n A - nt^{n-1} B + n \times \frac{n-1}{2} \times t^{n-2} C$ &c. that is equal to $\overline{t-1}|^n$ thrown into a Series, and the first Term multiplied by A, the second by B, the third by C, &c But $\overline{t-1}|^n$ thrown into a Series, and the first Term multiplied by A, the second by B, the third by C, &c, and then the whole divided by $n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2}$, &c. continued to Unity, is equal to the Area of the Curve, whose Place in the Series is denoted by n: Therefore the Area of the Curve, whose Abscisse is equal to x, and its Ordinate to $x^n y$, taken when x is equal to AC, and divided by $n \times \overline{n-1} \times \overline{n-2} \times \overline{n-3}$ &c. continued to Unity, is equal to the Area of a Curve whose Place in the Series is denoted by n; that is, Q, which is the Area of a Curve, whose Abscisse is x, and Ordinate $x y$ taken when x is = AC, is equal to the second Curve AKC; half R, which is the Area to the Abscisse x, and Ordinate $x^2 y$, taken in the same manner, is equal to the third Curve ALC; $\frac{1}{6}$S, which is a like Area to x and $x^3 y$, is equal to the fourth Curve AMC; $\frac{1}{24}$ T, the Area to x and $x^4 y$, x being equal to AC, is equal to the fifth Curve ANC; and so on perpetually Q.E.D.

VII. *Muris*

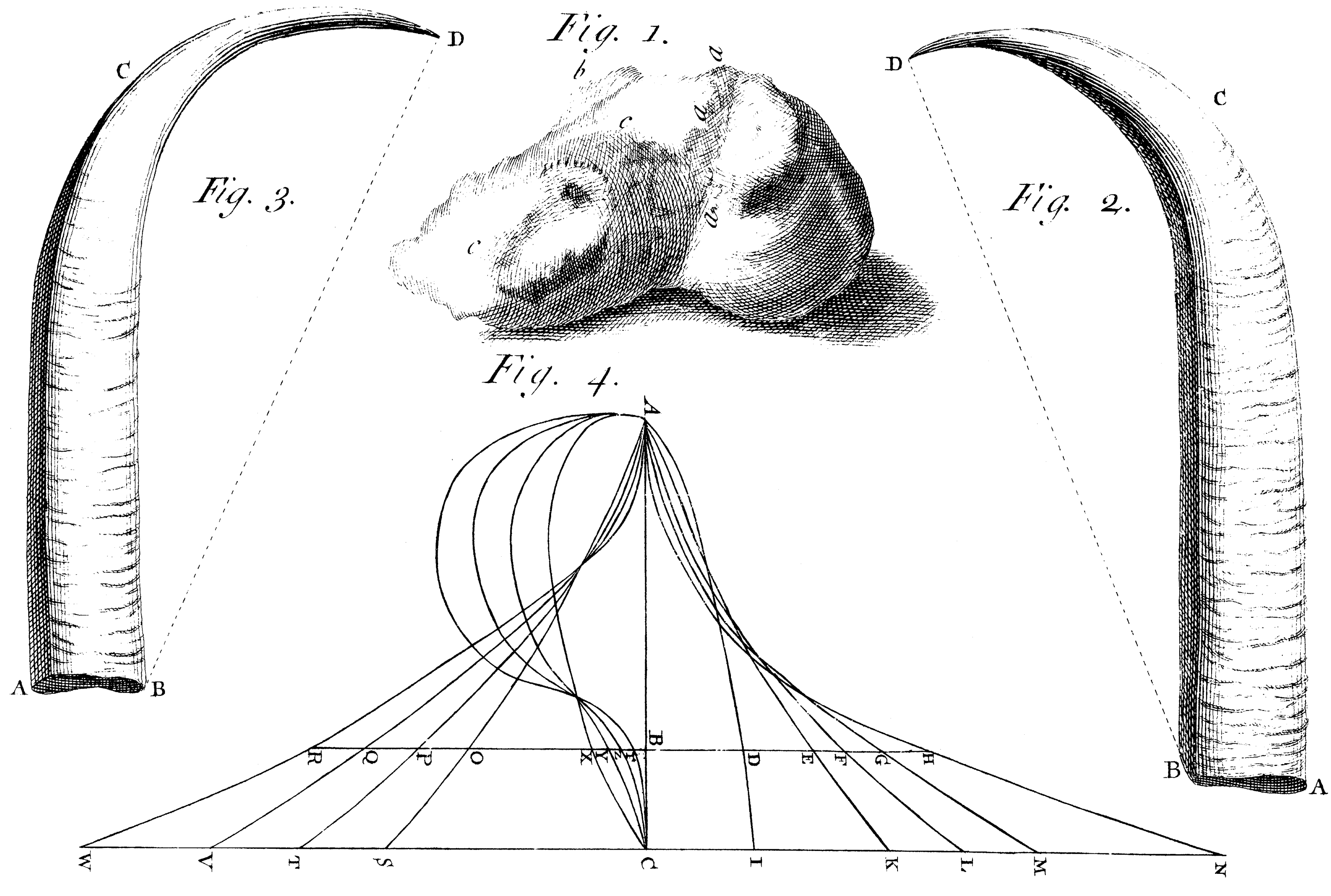

Fig. 1.
a
a
a
b
c
c
Fig. 2.
A
B
C
D
Fig. 3.
A
B
C
D
Fig. 4.
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y
Z